

use of personnel, facilities, or equipment of such departments and agencies;

(12) to confer with and avail itself of the assistance, services, records, and facilities of State and local governments or other public or private agencies, organizations, or individuals;

(13) to enter into contracts with public or private agencies, organizations, or individuals, for the performance of any of the functions of the Institute; and

(14) to procure the services of experts and consultants in accordance with section 3109 of title 5 of the United States Code, at rates of compensation not to exceed the daily equivalent of the rate authorized for GS-18 by section 5332 of title 5 of the United States Code.

[(b) Repealed. Pub. L. 97-375, title I, §109(a), Dec. 21, 1982, 96 Stat. 1820.]

(c) Each recipient of assistance under this chapter shall keep such records as the Institute shall prescribe, including records which fully disclose the amount and disposition by such recipient of the proceeds of such assistance, the total cost of the project or undertaking in connection with which such assistance is given or used, and the amount of that portion of the cost of the project or undertaking supplied by other sources, and such other records as will facilitate an effective audit.

(d) The Institute, and the Comptroller General of the United States, or any of their duly authorized representatives, shall have access for purposes of audit and examinations to any books, documents, papers, and records of the recipients that are pertinent to the grants received under this chapter.

(e) The provision of this section shall apply to all recipients of assistance under this title, whether by direct grant or contract from the Institute or by subgrant or subcontract from primary grantees or contractors of the Institute.

(Added Pub. L. 93-415, title V, §521, Sept. 7, 1974, 88 Stat. 1140; amended Pub. L. 97-375, title I, §109(a), Dec. 21, 1982, 96 Stat. 1820; Pub. L. 101-647, title XXXV, §3599F, Nov. 29, 1990, 104 Stat. 4932.)

AMENDMENTS

1990—Subsec. (c). Pub. L. 101-647 substituted “this chapter shall” for “this shall”.

1982—Subsec. (b). Pub. L. 97-375 struck out subsec. (b) which directed the Institute to submit an annual report to the President and Congress, including a comprehensive and detailed report of the Institute’s operations, activities, financial condition and accomplishments under this title, and which might include such recommendations related to corrections as the Institute deemed appropriate.

REFERENCES IN OTHER LAWS TO GS-16, 17, OR 18 PAY RATES

References in laws to the rates of pay for GS-16, 17, or 18, or to maximum rates of pay under the General Schedule, to be considered references to rates payable under specified sections of Title 5, Government Organization and Employees, see section 529 [title I, §101(c)(1)] of Pub. L. 101-509, set out in a note under section 5376 of Title 5.

NATIONAL TRAINING CENTER FOR PRISON DRUG REHABILITATION PROGRAM PERSONNEL

Pub. L. 100-690, title VI, §6292, Nov. 18, 1988, 102 Stat. 4369, provided that:

“(a) IN GENERAL.—The Director of the National Institute of Corrections, in consultation with persons with expertise in the field of community-based drug rehabilitation, shall establish and operate, at any suitable location, a national training center (hereinafter in this section referred to as the ‘center’) for training Federal, State, and local prison or jail officials to conduct drug rehabilitation programs for criminals convicted of drug-related crimes and for drug-dependent criminals. Programs conducted at the center shall include training for correctional officers, administrative staff, and correctional mental health professionals (including subcontracting agency personnel).

“(b) DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION OF FACILITIES.—The Director of the National Institute of Corrections shall design and construct facilities for the center.

“(c) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—In addition to amounts otherwise authorized to be appropriated with respect to the National Institute of Corrections, there are authorized to be appropriated to the Director of the National Institute of Corrections—

“(1) for establishment and operation of the center, for curriculum development for the center, and for salaries and expenses of personnel at the center, not more than \$4,000,000 for each of fiscal years 1989, 1990, and 1991; and

“(2) for design and construction of facilities for the center, not more than \$10,000,000 for fiscal years 1989, 1990, and 1991.”

§ 4353. Authorization of appropriations<sup>1</sup>

There is hereby authorized to be appropriated such funds as may be required to carry out the purposes of this chapter.

(Added Pub. L. 93-415, title V, §521, Sept. 7, 1974, 88 Stat. 1141.)

PART IV—CORRECTION OF YOUTHFUL OFFENDERS

Chap.		Sec.
401.	General provisions .....	5001
402.	Repealed .....	
403.	Juvenile delinquency .....	5031

AMENDMENTS

1984—Pub. L. 98-473, title II, §218(g), Oct. 12, 1984, 98 Stat. 2027, in item for chapter 402 substituted “Repealed” for “Federal Youth Corrections Act”.

1950—Act Sept. 30, 1950, ch. 1115, §5(a), 64 Stat. 1090, added item for chapter 402.

PART REFERRED TO IN OTHER SECTIONS

This part is referred to in title 22 section 3852.

CHAPTER 401—GENERAL PROVISIONS

Sec.	
5001.	Surrender to State authorities; expenses.
5002.	Advisory Corrections Council.
5003.	Custody of State offenders.

AMENDMENTS

1952—Act May 9, 1952, ch. 253, §2, 66 Stat. 68, added item 5003.

1950—Act Sept. 30, 1950, ch. 1115, §5(b), 64 Stat. 1090, added item 5002.

§ 5001. Surrender to State authorities; expenses

Whenever any person under twenty-one years of age has been arrested, charged with the commission of an offense punishable in any court of the United States or of the District of Columbia, and, after investigation by the Department of

<sup>1</sup> Section catchline editorially supplied.

Justice, it appears that such person has committed an offense or is a delinquent under the laws of any State or of the District of Columbia which can and will assume jurisdiction over such juvenile and will take him into custody and deal with him according to the laws of such State or of the District of Columbia, and that it will be to the best interest of the United States and of the juvenile offender, the United States attorney of the district in which such person has been arrested may forego his prosecution and surrender him as herein provided, unless such surrender is precluded under section 5032 of this title.

The United States marshal of such district upon written order of the United States attorney shall convey such person to such State or the District of Columbia, or, if already therein, to any other part thereof and deliver him into the custody of the proper authority thereof.

Before any person is conveyed from one State to another or from or to the District of Columbia under this section, he shall signify his willingness to be so returned, or there shall be presented to the United States attorney a demand from the executive authority of such State or the District of Columbia, to which the prisoner is to be returned, supported by indictment or affidavit as prescribed by section 3182 of this title.

The expense incident to the transportation of any such person, as herein authorized, shall be paid from the appropriation "Salaries, Fees, and Expenses, United States Marshals."

(June 25, 1948, ch. 645, 62 Stat. 857; Nov. 18, 1988, Pub. L. 100-690, title VI, § 6467(b), 102 Stat. 4376.)

#### HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

Based on title 18, U.S.C., 1940 ed., § 662a (June 11, 1932, ch. 243, 47 Stat. 301).

Language preceding "Whenever" was omitted as unnecessary, and "the District of Columbia" was inserted after "State".

Changes were made in phraseology and surplusage eliminated.

#### AMENDMENTS

1988—Pub. L. 100-690 inserted " , unless such surrender is precluded under section 5032 of this title" before period at end of first par.

#### CROSS REFERENCES

Fugitives from State or Territory to State, District or Territory, see section 3182 of this title.

### § 5002. Advisory Corrections Council

There is hereby created an Advisory Corrections Council, composed of one United States circuit judge and two United States district judges designated from time to time by the Chief Justice of the United States, of one member, who shall be Chairman, designated by the Attorney General, and, ex officio, of the Chairman of the United States Sentencing Commission, the Director of the Bureau of Prisons, and the Chief of Probation of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts. The Council shall hold stated meetings to consider problems of treatment and correction of all offenders against the United States and shall make such recommendations to the Congress, the President, the Judicial Conference of the United States, and other appropriate officials as may

improve the administration of criminal justice and assure the coordination and integration of policies respecting the disposition, treatment, and correction of all persons convicted of offenses against the United States. It shall also consider measures to promote the prevention of crime and delinquency, suggest appropriate studies in this connection to be undertaken by agencies both public and private. The members of the Council shall serve without compensation but necessary travel and subsistence expenses as authorized by law shall be paid from available appropriations of the Department of Justice.

(Added Sept. 30, 1950, ch. 1115, § 4, 64 Stat. 1090; amended Oct. 12, 1984, Pub. L. 98-473, title II, § 223(p), 98 Stat. 2030.)

#### AMENDMENTS

1984—Pub. L. 98-473 substituted "United States Sentencing Commission" for "Board of Parole, the Chairman of the Youth Division".

#### EFFECTIVE DATE OF 1984 AMENDMENT

Amendment by Pub. L. 98-473 effective Nov. 1, 1987, and applicable only to offenses committed after the taking effect of such amendment, see section 235(a)(1) of Pub. L. 98-473, set out as an Effective Date note under section 3551 of this title.

#### TERMINATION OF ADVISORY COUNCIL

Advisory councils established after Jan. 5, 1973, to terminate not later than the expiration of the 2-year period beginning on the date of their establishment, unless, in the case of a council established by the President or an officer of the Federal Government, such council is renewed by appropriate action prior to the expiration of such 2-year period, or in the case of a council established by the Congress, its duration is otherwise provided for by law. See sections 3(2) and 14 of Pub. L. 92-463, Oct. 6, 1972, 86 Stat. 770, 776, set out in the Appendix to Title 5, Government Organization and Employees.

#### EXCEPTIONS TO MEMBERSHIP REQUIREMENTS DURING FIVE-YEAR PERIOD

For exceptions to the membership requirements set forth in this section, which exceptions are applicable for five-year period following Nov. 1, 1987, see section 235(b)(5) of Pub. L. 98-473, set out as an Effective Date note under section 3551 of this title.

### § 5003. Custody of State offenders

(a)(1) The Director of the Bureau of Prisons when proper and adequate facilities and personnel are available may contract with proper officials of a State or territory, for the custody, care, subsistence, education, treatment, and training of persons convicted of criminal offenses in the courts of such State or territory.

(2) Any such contract shall provide—

(A) for reimbursing the United States in full for all costs or expenses involved;

(B) for receiving in exchange persons convicted of criminal offenses in the courts of the United States, to serve their sentence in appropriate institutions or facilities of the State or territory by designation as provided in section 4082(b)<sup>1</sup> of this title, this exchange to be made according to formulas or conditions which may be negotiated in the contract; or

(C) for compensating the United States by means of a combination of monetary payment

<sup>1</sup> See References in Text note below.

and of receipt of persons convicted of criminal offenses in the courts of the United States, according to formulas or conditions which may be negotiated in the contract.

(3) No such contract shall provide for the receipt of more State or territory prisoners by the United States than are transferred to that State or territory by such contract.

(b) Funds received under such contract may be deposited in the Treasury to the credit of the appropriation or appropriations from which the payments for such service were originally made.

(c) Unless otherwise specifically provided in the contract, a person committed to the Attorney General hereunder shall be subject to all the provisions of law and regulations applicable to persons committed for violations of laws of the United States not inconsistent with the sentence imposed.

(d) The term "State" as used in this section includes any State, territory, or possession of the United States, and the Canal Zone.

(Added May 9, 1952, ch. 253, §1, 66 Stat. 68; amended Oct. 19, 1965, Pub. L. 89-267, §1, 79 Stat. 990; Nov. 10, 1986, Pub. L. 99-646, §66, 100 Stat. 3615.)

#### REFERENCES IN TEXT

Section 4082(b) of this title, referred to in subsec. (a)(2)(B), was repealed, and section 4082(f) was redesignated section 4082(b), by Pub. L. 98-473, title II, §218(a), Oct. 12, 1984, 98 Stat. 2027.

For definition of Canal Zone, referred to in subsec. (d), see section 3602(b) of Title 22, Foreign Relations and Intercourse.

#### AMENDMENTS

1986—Subsec. (a). Pub. L. 99-646 amended subsec. (a) generally. Prior to amendment, subsec. (a) read as follows: "The Attorney General, when the Director shall certify that proper and adequate treatment facilities and personnel are available, is hereby authorized to contract with the proper officials of a State or Territory for the custody, care, subsistence, education, treatment, and training of persons convicted of criminal offenses in the courts of such State or Territory; *Provided*, That any such contract shall provide for reimbursing the United States in full for all costs or other expenses involved."

1965—Subsec. (d). Pub. L. 89-267 added subsec. (d).

#### [CHAPTER 402—REPEALED]

#### [§§ 5005, 5006. Repealed. Pub. L. 98-473, title II, §218(a)(8), Oct. 12, 1984, 98 Stat. 2027]

Section 5005, added act Sept. 30, 1950, ch. 1115, §2, 64 Stat. 1086; amended Mar. 15, 1976, Pub. L. 94-233, §3, 90 Stat. 231, related to the making of youth correction decisions by United States Parole Commission.

Section 5006, added act Sept. 30, 1950, ch. 1115, §2, 64 Stat. 1086; amended Mar. 15, 1976, Pub. L. 94-233, §4, 90 Stat. 231, defined terms for the purpose of this chapter.

#### EFFECTIVE DATE OF REPEAL

Repeal effective Oct. 12, 1984, see section 235(a)(1)(A) of Pub. L. 98-473, set out as an Effective Date note under section 3551 of this title.

#### [§§ 5007 to 5009. Repealed Pub. L. 94-233, §5, Mar. 15, 1976, 90 Stat. 231]

Section 5007, added act Sept. 30, 1950, ch. 1115, §2, 64 Stat. 1086, provided for meetings and duties of members of Youth Correction Division.

Section 5008, added act Sept. 30, 1950, ch. 1115, §2, 64 Stat. 1086, provided for appointment of officers and employees by Attorney General.

Section 5009, added act Sept. 30, 1950, ch. 1115, §2, 64 Stat. 1086, provided for adoption and promulgation of rules governing procedure by Youth Correction Division.

#### EFFECTIVE DATE OF REPEAL

Repeal effective on 60th day following Mar. 15, 1976, see section 16(b) of Pub. L. 94-233, set out as an Effective Date note under section 4201 of this title.

#### [§§ 5010 to 5026. Repealed. Pub. L. 98-473, title II, §218(a)(8), Oct. 12, 1984, 98 Stat. 2027]

Section 5010, added act Sept. 30, 1950, ch. 1115, §2, 64 Stat. 1087; amended Mar. 15, 1976, Pub. L. 94-233, §9, 90 Stat. 232, provided for imposition of a suspended sentence or sentence to custody of the Attorney General in the case of youth offenders.

Section 5011, added act Sept. 30, 1950, ch. 1115, §2, 64 Stat. 1087, provided for treatment of youth offenders.

Section 5012, added act Sept. 30, 1950, ch. 1115, §2, 64 Stat. 1087, provided for Director's certification of the availability of proper and adequate treatment facilities for youth offenders.

Section 5013, added act Sept. 30, 1950, ch. 1115, §2, 64 Stat. 1087, authorized Director of Bureau of Prisons to contract for maintenance of youth offenders.

Section 5014, added act Sept. 30, 1950, ch. 1115, §2, 64 Stat. 1087; amended July 17, 1970, Pub. L. 91-339, §1, 84 Stat. 437; Mar. 15, 1976, Pub. L. 94-233, §6, 90 Stat. 231, related to classification studies and reports.

Section 5015, added act Sept. 30, 1950, ch. 1115, §2, 64 Stat. 1088; amended Mar. 15, 1976, Pub. L. 94-233, §9, 90 Stat. 232, related to powers of Director as to placement of youth offenders.

Section 5016, added act Sept. 30, 1950, ch. 1115, §2, 64 Stat. 1088; amended Mar. 15, 1976, Pub. L. 94-233, §9, 90 Stat. 232, related to periodic reports which the Director was required to make on all committed youth offenders.

Section 5017, added act Sept. 30, 1950, ch. 1115, §2, 64 Stat. 1088; amended Mar. 15, 1976, Pub. L. 94-233, §7, 90 Stat. 232, related to release of youth offenders.

Section 5018, added act Sept. 30, 1950, ch. 1115, §2, 64 Stat. 1089; amended Mar. 15, 1976, Pub. L. 94-233, §9, 90 Stat. 232, related to revocation of Commission orders.

Section 5019, added act Sept. 30, 1950, ch. 1115, §2, 64 Stat. 1089; amended Mar. 15, 1976, Pub. L. 94-233, §9, 90 Stat. 232, related to supervision of released youth offenders.

Section 5020, added act Sept. 30, 1950, ch. 1115, §2, 64 Stat. 1089; amended July 17, 1970, Pub. L. 91-339, §2, 84 Stat. 437; Mar. 15, 1976, Pub. L. 94-233, §8, 90 Stat. 232, related to apprehension of released youth offenders.

Section 5021, added act Sept. 30, 1950, ch. 1115, §2, 64 Stat. 1089; amended Oct. 3, 1961, Pub. L. 87-336, 75 Stat. 750; Mar. 15, 1976, Pub. L. 94-233, §9, 90 Stat. 232, related to issuance of certificates setting aside convictions of youth offenders.

Section 5022, added act Sept. 30, 1950, ch. 1115, §2, 64 Stat. 1089, provided that this chapter would not apply to offenses committed before its enactment (Sept. 30, 1950).

Section 5023, added act Sept. 30, 1950, ch. 1115, §2, 64 Stat. 1089; amended Apr. 8, 1952, ch. 163, §1, 66 Stat. 45, related to relationship between this chapter and Probation and Juvenile Delinquency Acts.

Section 5024, added act Sept. 30, 1950, ch. 1115, §2, 64 Stat. 1089; amended Apr. 8, 1952, ch. 163, §2, 66 Stat. 45; June 25, 1959, Pub. L. 86-70, §17(a), 73 Stat. 144; July 12, 1960, Pub. L. 86-624, §13(b), 74 Stat. 413; Dec. 27, 1967, Pub. L. 90-226, title VIII, §801(a), 81 Stat. 741, provided that this chapter was applicable to States of the United States and to District of Columbia.

Section 5025, added act Apr. 8, 1952, ch. 163, §3(a), 66 Stat. 46; amended Dec. 27, 1967, Pub. L. 90-226, title VIII, §801(b), 81 Stat. 741, related to applicability of this chapter to District of Columbia.

Section 5026, added act Apr. 8, 1952, ch. 163, §3(a), 66 Stat. 46, provided that this chapter did not affect parole of other offenders.

#### EFFECTIVE DATE OF REPEAL

Repeal effective Oct. 12, 1984, with sections 5017 to 5020 to remain in effect for five years as to an individual who committed an offense or an act of juvenile delinquency before Nov. 1, 1987, and as to a term of imprisonment during the period described in section 235(a)(1)(B) of Pub. L. 98-473, see section 235(a)(1)(A), (b)(1)(E) of Pub. L. 98-473, set out as an Effective Date note under section 3551 of this title.

### CHAPTER 403—JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

Sec.	
5031.	Definitions.
5032.	Delinquency proceedings in district courts; transfer for criminal prosecution.
5033.	Custody prior to appearance before magistrate.
5034.	Duties of magistrate.
5035.	Detention prior to disposition.
5036.	Speedy trial.
5037.	Dispositional hearing.
5038.	Use of juvenile records.
5039.	Commitment.
5040.	Support.
5041.	Repealed.
5042.	Revocation of probation.

#### AMENDMENTS

1990—Pub. L. 101-647, title XXXV, §3599H, Nov. 29, 1990, 104 Stat. 4932, substituted “probation” for “Probation” in item 5042.

1984—Pub. L. 98-473, title II, §214(d), Oct. 12, 1984, 98 Stat. 2014, substituted “Repealed” for “Parole” in item 5041, and “Revocation of Probation” for “Revocation of parole or probation” in item 5042.

1974—Pub. L. 93-415, title V, §513, Sept. 7, 1974, 88 Stat. 1138, substituted “Delinquency proceedings in district courts; transfer for criminal prosecution.” for “Proceeding against juvenile delinquent.” in item 5032; “Custody prior to appearance before magistrate.” for “Jurisdiction; written consent; jury trial precluded.” in item 5033; “Duties of magistrate.” for “Probation; commitment to custody of Attorney General; support.” in item 5034; “Detention prior to disposition.” for “Arrest, detention and bail.” in item 5035; “Speedy trial.” for “Contracts for support; payment.” in item 5036; “Dispositional hearing.” for “Parole.” in item 5037; and added items 5038 to 5042.

#### FEDERAL RULES OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE

Applicability of rules to proceedings under this chapter, see rule 54, Appendix to this title.

#### CHAPTER REFERRED TO IN OTHER SECTIONS

This chapter is referred to in sections 3401, 3601, 4101, 4110, 4216 of this title; title 42 section 257.

#### § 5031. Definitions

For the purposes of this chapter, a “juvenile” is a person who has not attained his eighteenth birthday, or for the purpose of proceedings and disposition under this chapter for an alleged act of juvenile delinquency, a person who has not attained his twenty-first birthday, and “juvenile delinquency” is the violation of a law of the United States committed by a person prior to his eighteenth birthday which would have been a crime if committed by an adult or a violation by such a person of section 922(x).

(June 25, 1948, ch. 645, 62 Stat. 857; Sept. 7, 1974, Pub. L. 93-415, title V, §501, 88 Stat. 1133; Sept.

13, 1994, Pub. L. 103-322, title XI, §110201(c)(1), 108 Stat. 2012.)

#### HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

Based on title 18, U.S.C., 1940 ed., §921 (June 16, 1938, ch. 486, §1, 52 Stat. 764).

The phrase “who has not attained his eighteenth birthday” was substituted for “seventeen years of age or under” as more clearly reflecting congressional intent and administrative construction. The necessity of a definite fixing of the age of the juvenile was emphasized by Hon. Arthur J. Tuttle, United States district judge, Detroit, Mich., in a letter to the Committee on Revision of the Laws dated June 24, 1944. Words “an offense against the” was changed to “the violation of a” without change of substance.

Minor change was made in translation of section references to “this chapter”.

#### AMENDMENTS

1994—Pub. L. 103-322 inserted before period at end “or a violation by such a person of section 922(x)”.

1974—Pub. L. 93-415 amended section generally, inserting “or for the purpose of proceedings and disposition under this chapter for an alleged act of juvenile delinquency, a person who has not attained his twenty-first birthday” after “eighteenth birthday,” and substituting “committed by a person prior to his eighteenth birthday which would have been a crime if committed by an adult”, for “committed by a juvenile and not punishable by death or life imprisonment.”

#### SECTION REFERRED TO IN OTHER SECTIONS

This section is referred to in section 3006A of this title.

#### § 5032. Delinquency proceedings in district courts; transfer for criminal prosecution

A juvenile alleged to have committed an act of juvenile delinquency, other than a violation of law committed within the special maritime and territorial jurisdiction of the United States for which the maximum authorized term of imprisonment does not exceed six months, shall not be proceeded against in any court of the United States unless the Attorney General, after investigation, certifies to the appropriate district court of the United States that (1) the juvenile court or other appropriate court of a State does not have jurisdiction or refuses to assume jurisdiction over said juvenile with respect to such alleged act of juvenile delinquency, (2) the State does not have available programs and services adequate for the needs of juveniles, or (3) the offense charged is a crime of violence that is a felony or an offense described in section 401 of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 841), or section 1002(a), 1003, 1005, 1009, or 1010(b)(1), (2), or (3) of the Controlled Substances Import and Export Act (21 U.S.C. 952(a), 953, 955, 959, 960(b)(1), (2), (3)), or section 924(b), (g), or (h) or (x)<sup>1</sup> of this title, and that there is a substantial Federal interest in the case or the offense to warrant the exercise of Federal jurisdiction.

If the Attorney General does not so certify, such juvenile shall be surrendered to the appropriate legal authorities of such State. For purposes of this section, the term “State” includes a State of the United States, the District of Columbia, and any commonwealth, territory, or possession of the United States.

If an alleged juvenile delinquent is not surrendered to the authorities of a State pursuant to

<sup>1</sup> So in original. Probably should be “or section 922(x)”.

this section, any proceedings against him shall be in an appropriate district court of the United States. For such purposes, the court may be convened at any time and place within the district, in chambers or otherwise. The Attorney General shall proceed by information, and no criminal prosecution shall be instituted for the alleged act of juvenile delinquency except as provided below.

A juvenile who is alleged to have committed an act of juvenile delinquency and who is not surrendered to State authorities shall be proceeded against under this chapter unless he has requested in writing upon advice of counsel to be proceeded against as an adult, except that, with respect to a juvenile fifteen years and older alleged to have committed an act after his fifteenth birthday which if committed by an adult would be a felony that is a crime of violence or an offense described in section 401 of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 841), or section 1002(a), 1005, or 1009 of the Controlled Substances Import and Export Act (21 U.S.C. 952(a), 955, 959), or section 922(x) of this title, or in section 924(b), (g), or (h) of this title, criminal prosecution on the basis of the alleged act may be begun by motion to transfer of the Attorney General in the appropriate district court of the United States, if such court finds, after hearing, such transfer would be in the interest of justice. In the application of the preceding sentence, if the crime of violence is an offense under section 113(a), 113(b), 113(c), 1111, 1113, or, if the juvenile possessed a firearm during the offense, section 2111, 2113, 2241(a), or 2241(c), "thirteen" shall be substituted for "fifteen" and "thirteenth" shall be substituted for "fifteenth". Notwithstanding sections 1152 and 1153, no person subject to the criminal jurisdiction of an Indian tribal government shall be subject to the preceding sentence for any offense the Federal jurisdiction for which is predicated solely on Indian country (as defined in section 1151), and which has occurred within the boundaries of such Indian country, unless the governing body of the tribe has elected that the preceding sentence have effect over land and persons subject to its criminal jurisdiction. However, a juvenile who is alleged to have committed an act after his sixteenth birthday which if committed by an adult would be a felony offense that has as an element thereof the use, attempted use, or threatened use of physical force against the person of another, or that, by its very nature, involves a substantial risk that physical force against the person of another may be used in committing the offense, or would be an offense described in section 32, 81, 844(d), (e), (f), (h), (i) or 2275 of this title, subsection (b)(1)(A), (B), or (C), (d), or (e) of section 401 of the Controlled Substances Act, or section 1002(a), 1003, 1009, or 1010(b)(1), (2), or (3) of the Controlled Substances Import and Export Act (21 U.S.C. 952(a), 953, 959, 960(b)(1), (2), (3)), and who has previously been found guilty of an act which if committed by an adult would have been one of the offenses set forth in this paragraph or an offense in violation of a State felony statute that would have been such an offense if a circumstance giving rise to Federal jurisdiction had existed, shall be transferred to the appropriate district court of the United States for criminal prosecution.

Evidence of the following factors shall be considered, and findings with regard to each factor shall be made in the record, in assessing whether a transfer would be in the interest of justice: the age and social background of the juvenile; the nature of the alleged offense; the extent and nature of the juvenile's prior delinquency record; the juvenile's present intellectual development and psychological maturity; the nature of past treatment efforts and the juvenile's response to such efforts; the availability of programs designed to treat the juvenile's behavioral problems. In considering the nature of the offense, as required by this paragraph, the court shall consider the extent to which the juvenile played a leadership role in an organization, or otherwise influenced other persons to take part in criminal activities, involving the use or distribution of controlled substances or firearms. Such a factor, if found to exist, shall weigh in favor of a transfer to adult status, but the absence of this factor shall not preclude such a transfer.

Reasonable notice of the transfer hearing shall be given to the juvenile, his parents, guardian, or custodian and to his counsel. The juvenile shall be assisted by counsel during the transfer hearing, and at every other critical stage of the proceedings.

Once a juvenile has entered a plea of guilty or the proceeding has reached the stage that evidence has begun to be taken with respect to a crime or an alleged act of juvenile delinquency subsequent criminal prosecution or juvenile proceedings based upon such alleged act of delinquency shall be barred.

Statements made by a juvenile prior to or during a transfer hearing under this section shall not be admissible at subsequent criminal prosecutions.

Whenever a juvenile transferred to district court under this section is not convicted of the crime upon which the transfer was based or another crime which would have warranted transfer had the juvenile been initially charged with that crime, further proceedings concerning the juvenile shall be conducted pursuant to the provisions of this chapter.

A juvenile shall not be transferred to adult prosecution nor shall a hearing be held under section 5037 (disposition after a finding of juvenile delinquency) until any prior juvenile court records of such juvenile have been received by the court, or the clerk of the juvenile court has certified in writing that the juvenile has no prior record, or that the juvenile's record is unavailable and why it is unavailable.

Whenever a juvenile is adjudged delinquent pursuant to the provisions of this chapter, the specific acts which the juvenile has been found to have committed shall be described as part of the official record of the proceedings and part of the juvenile's official record.

(June 25, 1948, ch. 645, 62 Stat. 857; Sept. 7, 1974, Pub. L. 93-415, title V, § 502, 88 Stat. 1134; Oct. 12, 1984, Pub. L. 98-473, title II, § 1201, 98 Stat. 2149; Nov. 18, 1988, Pub. L. 100-690, title VI, § 6467(a), 102 Stat. 4375; Nov. 29, 1990, Pub. L. 101-647, title XII, § 1205(n), title XXXV, § 3599G, 104 Stat. 4831, 4932; Sept. 13, 1994, Pub. L. 103-322, title XI, § 110201(c)(2), title XIV, §§ 140001, 140002, title XV, § 150002, 108 Stat. 2012, 2031, 2035.)

## HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

Based on title 18, U.S.C., 1940 ed., §922 (June 16, 1938, ch. 486, §2, 52 Stat. 765).

The final sentence of said section 922 of title 18, U.S.C., 1940 ed., was incorporated in section 5033 of this title.

Changes were made in arrangement and phraseology.

## AMENDMENTS

1994—Pub. L. 103-322, §150002(1), substituted “924(b), (g), or (h)” for “922(p)” in first par.

Pub. L. 103-322, §110201(c)(2)(A), inserted “or (x)” after “922(p)” in first par.

Pub. L. 103-322, §140001, in fourth par., substituted “. In the application of the preceding sentence, if the crime of violence is an offense under section 113(a), 113(b), 113(c), 1111, 1113, or, if the juvenile possessed a firearm during the offense, section 2111, 2113, 2241(a), or 2241(c), ‘thirteen’ shall be substituted for ‘fifteen’ and ‘thirteenth’ shall be substituted for ‘fifteenth’. Notwithstanding sections 1152 and 1153, no person subject to the criminal jurisdiction of an Indian tribal government shall be subject to the preceding sentence for any offense the Federal jurisdiction for which is predicated solely on Indian country (as defined in section 1151), and which has occurred within the boundaries of such Indian country, unless the governing body of the tribe has elected that the preceding sentence have effect over land and persons subject to its criminal jurisdiction. However” for “; however”.

Pub. L. 103-322, §110201(c)(2)(B), 150002(2), inserted “or section 922(x) of this title, or in section 924(b), (g), or (h) of this title,” before “criminal prosecution on the basis” in fourth par.

Pub. L. 103-322, §150002(3), inserted at end of fifth par. “In considering the nature of the offense, as required by this paragraph, the court shall consider the extent to which the juvenile played a leadership role in an organization, or otherwise influenced other persons to take part in criminal activities, involving the use or distribution of controlled substances or firearms. Such a factor, if found to exist, shall weigh in favor of a transfer to adult status, but the absence of this factor shall not preclude such a transfer.”

Pub. L. 103-322, §140002, substituted “A juvenile shall not be transferred to adult prosecution nor shall a hearing be held under section 5037 (disposition after a finding of juvenile delinquency) until” for “Any proceedings against a juvenile under this chapter or as an adult shall not be commenced until” in tenth par.

1990—Pub. L. 101-647 inserted definition of “State” at end of second par., struck out “or the District of Columbia” after “to the authorities of a State” in third par., and substituted “offenses set forth in this paragraph” for “offenses set forth in this subsection” in fourth par.

1988—Pub. L. 100-690, §6467(a)(1), substituted “section 401 of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 841), or section 1002(a), 1003, 1005, 1009, or 1010(b)(1), (2), or (3) of the Controlled Substances Import and Export Act (21 U.S.C. 952(a), 953, 955, 959, 960(b)(1), (2), (3)), or section 922(p) of this title,” for “section 841, 952(a), 955, or 959 of title 21,” in first par.

Pub. L. 100-690, §6467(a)(2), substituted “section 401 of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 841), or section 1002(a), 1005, or 1009 of the Controlled Substances Import and Export Act (21 U.S.C. 952(a), 955, 959),” for “section 841, 952(a), 955, or 959 of title 21,” and inserted “subsection (b)(1)(A), (B), or (C), (d), or (e) of section 401 of the Controlled Substances Act, or section 1002(a), 1003, 1009, or 1010(b)(1), (2), or (3) of the Controlled Substances Import and Export Act (21 U.S.C. 952(a), 953, 959, 960(b)(1), (2), (3)),” after “2275 of this title,” in fourth par.

1984—Pub. L. 98-473, §1201(a), amended first par. generally, inserting “, other than a violation of law committed within the special maritime and territorial jurisdiction of the United States for which the maximum authorized term of imprisonment does not exceed six

months,” before “shall not be proceeded”, inserting “(1)” before “the juvenile court”, striking out “(1)” before “does not have”, inserting “the State” after “(2)”, and inserting “, or (3) the offense charged is a crime of violence that is a felony, or an offense described in section 841, 952(a), 955, or 959 of title 21, and that there is a substantial Federal interest in the case or the offense to warrant the exercise of Federal jurisdiction.”

Pub. L. 98-473, §1201(b)(1), which directed the amendment of fourth par. by substituting “that is a crime of violence or an offense described in section 841, 952(a), 955, or 959 of title 21” for “punishable by a maximum penalty of ten years imprisonment or more, life imprisonment or death” was executed by substituting the quoted wording for “punishable by a maximum penalty of ten years imprisonment or more, life imprisonment, or death” as the probable intent of Congress.

Pub. L. 98-473, §1201(b)(2), substituted “fifteen” for “sixteen” and “fifteenth” for “sixteenth” in fourth par.

Pub. L. 98-473, §1201(b)(3), inserted provision at end of fourth par., relating to transfer of a juvenile who is alleged to have committed certain acts after his sixteenth birthday to the appropriate district court of the United States for criminal prosecution.

Pub. L. 98-473, §1201(c), added three pars. at end of section relating to juveniles not convicted of crimes in district court, reception of prior juveniles court records by the court, and description of the specific act of delinquency for the record.

1974—Pub. L. 93-415 amended section generally, substituting “Delinquency proceedings in district courts; transfer for criminal prosecution”, for “Proceedings against juvenile delinquent” in section catchline, inserting provisions relating to certification to, and procedures in, district courts, transfer upon motion by Attorney General with respect to a juvenile sixteen years and older, factors considered in transfer, notice of transfer, barring of subsequent criminal or juvenile delinquency proceedings upon entering plea of guilty or upon taking of evidence, and admissibility of statements by a juvenile in subsequent criminal prosecution, and substituting provision relating to consent upon advice of counsel for treatment as an adult, for provision requiring consent for treatment as a juvenile.

## CROSS REFERENCES

Punishment for escape or attempted escape, see section 751 of this title.

## SECTION REFERRED TO IN OTHER SECTIONS

This section is referred to in sections 751, 3401, 5001, 5038 of this title.

**§ 5033. Custody prior to appearance before magistrate**

Whenever a juvenile is taken into custody for an alleged act of juvenile delinquency, the arresting officer shall immediately advise such juvenile of his legal rights, in language comprehensive to a juvenile, and shall immediately notify the Attorney General and the juvenile’s parents, guardian, or custodian of such custody. The arresting officer shall also notify the parents, guardian, or custodian of the rights of the juvenile and of the nature of the alleged offense.

The juvenile shall be taken before a magistrate forthwith. In no event shall the juvenile be detained for longer than a reasonable period of time before being brought before a magistrate.

(June 25, 1948, ch. 645, 62 Stat. 857; Sept. 7, 1974, Pub. L. 93-415, title V, §503, 88 Stat. 1135.)

## HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

Based on title 18, U.S.C., 1940 ed., §§922, 923 (June 16, 1938, ch. 486, §§2, 3, 52 Stat. 765).

This section consolidates said section 923, and the final sentence of said section 922, of title 18, U.S.C., 1940 ed., with such changes of phraseology as were necessary to effect the consolidation.

This revised section and section 5032 of this title were rewritten to make clear the legislative intent that a juvenile delinquency proceeding shall result in the adjudication of a status rather than the conviction of a crime.

The other provisions of said section 922 are incorporated in section 5032 of this title.

#### AMENDMENTS

1974—Pub. L. 93-415 amended section generally, substituting “Custody prior to appearance before magistrate”, for “Jurisdiction; written consent; jury trial precluded” in section catchline, and substituting provisions relating to advice of rights by arresting officer, notification of Attorney General, parents, guardian or custodian, and appearance before magistrate, for provisions relating to jurisdiction of district courts, jury, consent by juvenile, and appraisal of rights by Judge of District Court.

#### CHANGE OF NAME

Reference to United States magistrate or to magistrate deemed to refer to United States magistrate judge pursuant to section 321 of Pub. L. 101-650, set out as a note under section 631 of Title 28, Judiciary and Judicial Procedure.

### § 5034. Duties of magistrate

The magistrate shall insure that the juvenile is represented by counsel before proceeding with critical stages of the proceedings. Counsel shall be assigned to represent a juvenile when the juvenile and his parents, guardian, or custodian are financially unable to obtain adequate representation. In cases where the juvenile and his parents, guardian, or custodian are financially able to obtain adequate representation but have not retained counsel, the magistrate may assign counsel and order the payment of reasonable attorney’s fees or may direct the juvenile, his parents, guardian, or custodian to retain private counsel within a specified period of time.

The magistrate may appoint a guardian ad litem if a parent or guardian of the juvenile is not present, or if the magistrate has reason to believe that the parents or guardian will not cooperate with the juvenile in preparing for trial, or that the interests of the parents or guardian and those of the juvenile are adverse.

If the juvenile has not been discharged before his initial appearance before the magistrate, the magistrate shall release the juvenile to his parents, guardian, custodian, or other responsible party (including, but not limited to, the director of a shelter-care facility) upon their promise to bring such juvenile before the appropriate court when requested by such court unless the magistrate determines, after hearing, at which the juvenile is represented by counsel, that the detention of such juvenile is required to secure his timely appearance before the appropriate court or to insure his safety or that of others.

(June 25, 1948, ch. 645, 62 Stat. 858; Mar. 31, 1962, Pub. L. 87-428, 76 Stat. 52; Sept. 7, 1974, Pub. L. 93-415, title V, § 504, 88 Stat. 1135; Nov. 18, 1988, Pub. L. 100-690, title VII, § 7045, 102 Stat. 4400.)

#### HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

Based on title 18, U.S.C., 1940 ed., § 924 (June 16, 1938, ch. 486, § 4, 52 Stat. 765).

The words “foster homes” were inserted to remove any doubt as to the authority to commit to such foster homes in accordance with past and present administrative practice.

The reference to particular sections dealing with probation was omitted as unnecessary.

Changes were made in phraseology and arrangement.

#### AMENDMENTS

1988—Pub. L. 100-690 substituted “facility) upon” for “facility upon” in last par.

1974—Pub. L. 93-415 amended section generally, substituting “Duties of magistrate”, for “Probation; commitment to custody of Attorney General; support” in section catchline, and substituting provisions relating to procedure before, and duties of, magistrate, for provisions relating to probation, commitment to custody of Attorney General, duties of Attorney General, and procedures aiding court in determining whether to place juvenile on probation or commit him to custody of Attorney General.

1962—Pub. L. 87-428 added fourth par. authorizing commitment of a juvenile delinquent to the custody of the Attorney General for observation and study.

#### CHANGE OF NAME

Reference to United States magistrate or to magistrate deemed to refer to United States magistrate judge pursuant to section 321 of Pub. L. 101-650, set out as a note under section 631 of Title 28, Judiciary and Judicial Procedure.

#### CROSS REFERENCES

Punishment for escape or attempted escape, see section 751 of this title.

Punishment for instigating or assisting escape, see section 752 of this title.

#### SECTION REFERRED TO IN OTHER SECTIONS

This section is referred to in sections 751, 752 of this title.

### § 5035. Detention prior to disposition

A juvenile alleged to be delinquent may be detained only in a juvenile facility or such other suitable place as the Attorney General may designate. Whenever possible, detention shall be in a foster home or community based facility located in or near his home community. The Attorney General shall not cause any juvenile alleged to be delinquent to be detained or confined in any institution in which the juvenile has regular contact with adult persons convicted of a crime or awaiting trial on criminal charges. Insofar as possible, alleged delinquents shall be kept separate from adjudicated delinquents. Every juvenile in custody shall be provided with adequate food, heat, light, sanitary facilities, bedding, clothing, recreation, education, and medical care, including necessary psychiatric, psychological, or other care and treatment.

(June 25, 1948, ch. 645, 62 Stat. 858; Sept. 7, 1974, Pub. L. 93-415, title V, § 505, 88 Stat. 1135.)

#### HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

Based on title 18, U.S.C., 1940 ed., § 925 (June 16, 1938, ch. 486, § 5, 52 Stat. 765).

Minor changes were made in arrangement and phraseology.

#### AMENDMENTS

1974—Pub. L. 93-415 amended section generally, substituting “Detention prior to disposition”, for “Arrest, detention and bail” in section catchline, striking out provisions relating to discretionary power of arresting

officer or marshal to confine juvenile in jail, provisions relating to bail and default of bail, and inserting provisions relating to mandatory separation of juvenile from adjudicated delinquents, and provisions relating to the physical conditions of confining facility.

#### CROSS REFERENCES

Power of committing magistrate judge generally, see section 3041 of this title.

#### § 5036. Speedy trial

If an alleged delinquent who is in detention pending trial is not brought to trial within thirty days from the date upon which such detention was begun, the information shall be dismissed on motion of the alleged delinquent or at the direction of the court, unless the Attorney General shows that additional delay was caused by the juvenile or his counsel, or consented to by the juvenile and his counsel, or would be in the interest of justice in the particular case. Delays attributable solely to court calendar congestion may not be considered in the interest of justice. Except in extraordinary circumstances, an information dismissed under this section may not be reinstated.

(June 25, 1948, ch. 645, 62 Stat. 858; Sept. 7, 1974, Pub. L. 93-415, title V, § 506, 88 Stat. 1136.)

#### HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

Based on title 18, U.S.C., 1940 ed., § 926 (June 16, 1938, ch. 486, § 6, 52 Stat. 766).

The words "foster homes" were inserted to remove any doubt as to the authority to commit to such foster homes in accordance with past and present administrative practice.

#### AMENDMENTS

1974—Pub. L. 93-415 amended section generally, substituting "Speedy trial" for "Contracts for support; payment" in section catchline, and substituting provisions relating to dismissal of information due to delay, for provisions relating to contracts with public or private agencies for custody and care of juvenile delinquents.

#### § 5037. Dispositional hearing

(a) If the court finds a juvenile to be a juvenile delinquent, the court shall hold a disposition hearing concerning the appropriate disposition no later than twenty court days after the juvenile delinquency hearing unless the court has ordered further study pursuant to subsection (d). After the disposition hearing, and after considering any pertinent policy statements promulgated by the Sentencing Commission pursuant to 28 U.S.C. 994, the court may suspend the findings of juvenile delinquency, enter an order of restitution pursuant to section 3556, place him on probation, or commit him to official detention. With respect to release or detention pending an appeal or a petition for a writ of certiorari after disposition, the court shall proceed pursuant to the provisions of chapter 207.

(b) The term for which probation may be ordered for a juvenile found to be a juvenile delinquent may not extend—

(1) in the case of a juvenile who is less than eighteen years old, beyond the lesser of—

(A) the date when the juvenile becomes twenty-one years old; or

(B) the maximum term that would be authorized by section 3561(b)<sup>1</sup> if the juvenile had been tried and convicted as an adult; or

(2) in the case of a juvenile who is between eighteen and twenty-one years old, beyond the lesser of—

(A) three years; or

(B) the maximum term that would be authorized by section 3561(b)<sup>1</sup> if the juvenile had been tried and convicted as an adult.

The provisions dealing with probation set forth in sections 3563, 3564, and 3565 are applicable to an order placing a juvenile on probation.

(c) The term for which official detention may be ordered for a juvenile found to be a juvenile delinquent may not extend—

(1) in the case of a juvenile who is less than eighteen years old, beyond the lesser of—

(A) the date when the juvenile becomes twenty-one years old; or

(B) the maximum term of imprisonment that would be authorized if the juvenile had been tried and convicted as an adult; or

(2) in the case of a juvenile who is between eighteen and twenty-one years old—

(A) who if convicted as an adult would be convicted of a Class A, B, or C felony, beyond five years; or

(B) in any other case beyond the lesser of—

(i) three years; or

(ii) the maximum term of imprisonment that would be authorized if the juvenile had been tried and convicted as an adult.

Section 3624 is applicable to an order placing a juvenile under detention.

(d) If the court desires more detailed information concerning an alleged or adjudicated delinquent, it may commit him, after notice and hearing at which the juvenile is represented by counsel, to the custody of the Attorney General for observation and study by an appropriate agency. Such observation and study shall be conducted on an out-patient basis, unless the court determines that inpatient observation and study are necessary to obtain the desired information. In the case of an alleged juvenile delinquent, inpatient study may be ordered only with the consent of the juvenile and his attorney. The agency shall make a complete study of the alleged or adjudicated delinquent to ascertain his personal traits, his capabilities, his background, any previous delinquency or criminal experience, any mental or physical defect, and any other relevant factors. The Attorney General shall submit to the court and the attorneys for the juvenile and the Government the results of the study within thirty days after the commitment of the juvenile, unless the court grants additional time.

(June 25, 1948, ch. 645, 62 Stat. 858; Sept. 7, 1974, Pub. L. 93-415, title V, § 507, 88 Stat. 1136; Oct. 12, 1984, Pub. L. 98-473, title II, § 214(a), 98 Stat. 2013; Nov. 10, 1986, Pub. L. 99-646, § 21(a), 100 Stat. 3596.)

#### HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

Based on title 18, U.S.C., 1940 ed., § 927 (June 16, 1938, ch. 486, § 7, 52 Stat. 766).

<sup>1</sup> See References in Text note below.

Reference to section establishing the Board of Parole was omitted as unnecessary.

Minor changes were made in phraseology.

#### REFERENCES IN TEXT

Section 3561(b), referred to in subsec. (b)(1)(B), (2)(B), was redesignated section 3561(c) of this title by Pub. L. 103-322, title XXXII, § 320921(a)(1), Sept. 13, 1994, 108 Stat. 2130.

#### AMENDMENTS

1986—Subsec. (a). Pub. L. 99-646, § 21(a)(1), substituted “subsection (d)” for “subsection (e)”.

Subsec. (c). Pub. L. 99-646, § 21(a)(2)-(4), struck out “by section 3581(b)” after “would be authorized” in pars. (1)(B) and (2)(B)(ii), and inserted provision that section 3624 is applicable to an order placing a juvenile under detention.

1984—Pub. L. 98-473 substituted subsecs. (a) to (c) for former subsecs. (a) and (b) and redesignated former subsec. (c) as (d). Prior to amendment, subsecs. (a) and (b) read as follows:

“(a) If a juvenile is adjudicated delinquent, a separate dispositional hearing shall be held no later than twenty court days after trial unless the court has ordered further study in accordance with subsection (c). Copies of the presentence report shall be provided to the attorneys for both the juvenile and the Government a reasonable time in advance of the hearing.

“(b) The court may suspend the adjudication of delinquency or the disposition of the delinquent on such conditions as it deems proper, place him on probation, or commit him to the custody of the Attorney General. Probation, commitment, or commitment in accordance with subsection (c) shall not extend beyond the juvenile’s twenty-first birthday or the maximum term which could have been imposed on an adult convicted of the same offense, whichever is sooner, unless the juvenile has attained his nineteenth birthday at the time of disposition, in which case probation, commitment, or commitment in accordance with subsection (c) shall not exceed the lesser of two years or the maximum term which could have been imposed on an adult convicted of the same offense.”

1974—Pub. L. 93-415 amended section generally, substituting “Dispositional hearing” for “Parole” in section catchline and striking out provisions relating to parole.

#### EFFECTIVE DATE OF 1986 AMENDMENT

Section 21(b) of Pub. L. 99-646 provided that: “The amendments made by this section [amending this section] shall take effect on the date the amendments made by such section 214 [of Pub. L. 98-473] take effect [Nov. 1, 1987].”

#### EFFECTIVE DATE OF 1984 AMENDMENT

Amendment by Pub. L. 98-473 effective Nov. 1, 1987, and applicable only to offenses committed after the taking effect of such amendment, see section 235(a)(1) of Pub. L. 98-473, set out as an Effective Date note under section 3551 of this title.

#### SECTION REFERRED TO IN OTHER SECTIONS

This section is referred to in sections 5032, 5038 of this title.

### § 5038. Use of juvenile records

(a) Throughout and upon the completion of the juvenile delinquency proceeding, the records shall be safeguarded from disclosure to unauthorized persons. The records shall be released to the extent necessary to meet the following circumstances:

- (1) inquiries received from another court of law;
- (2) inquiries from an agency preparing a presentence report for another court;

(3) inquiries from law enforcement agencies where the request for information is related to the investigation of a crime or a position within that agency;

(4) inquiries, in writing, from the director of a treatment agency or the director of a facility to which the juvenile has been committed by the court;

(5) inquiries from an agency considering the person for a position immediately and directly affecting the national security; and

(6) inquiries from any victim of such juvenile delinquency, or if the victim is deceased from the immediate family of such victim, related to the final disposition of such juvenile by the court in accordance with section 5037.

Unless otherwise authorized by this section, information about the juvenile record may not be released when the request for information is related to an application for employment, license, bonding, or any civil right or privilege. Responses to such inquiries shall not be different from responses made about persons who have never been involved in a delinquency proceeding.

(b) District courts exercising jurisdiction over any juvenile shall inform the juvenile, and his parent or guardian, in writing in clear and non-technical language, of rights relating to his juvenile record.

(c) During the course of any juvenile delinquency proceeding, all information and records relating to the proceeding, which are obtained or prepared in the discharge of an official duty by an employee of the court or an employee of any other governmental agency, shall not be disclosed directly or indirectly to anyone other than the judge, counsel for the juvenile and the Government, or others entitled under this section to receive juvenile records.

(d) Whenever a juvenile is found guilty of committing an act which if committed by an adult would be a felony that is a crime of violence or an offense described in section 841, 952(a), 955, or 959 of title 21, such juvenile shall be fingerprinted and photographed. Except a juvenile described in subsection (f), fingerprints and photographs of a juvenile who is not prosecuted as an adult shall be made available only in accordance with the provisions of subsection (a) of this section. Fingerprints and photographs of a juvenile who is prosecuted as an adult shall be made available in the manner applicable to adult defendants.

(e) Unless a juvenile who is taken into custody is prosecuted as an adult neither the name nor picture of any juvenile shall be made public in connection with a juvenile delinquency proceeding.

(f) Whenever a juvenile has on two separate occasions been found guilty of committing an act which if committed by an adult would be a felony crime of violence or an offense described in section 841, 952(a), 955, or 959 of title 21, or whenever a juvenile<sup>1</sup> has been found guilty of committing an act after his 13th birthday which if committed by an adult would be an offense described in the second sentence of the fourth paragraph of section 5032 of this title, the court

<sup>1</sup> So in original. Probably should be “juvenile”.

shall transmit to the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Identification Division, the information concerning the adjudications, including name, date of adjudication, court, offenses, and sentence, along with the notation that the matters were juvenile adjudications.

(Added Pub. L. 93-415, title V, § 508, Sept. 7, 1974, 88 Stat. 1137; amended Pub. L. 95-115, § 8(b), Oct. 3, 1977, 91 Stat. 1060; Pub. L. 98-473, title II, § 1202, Oct. 12, 1984, 98 Stat. 2150; Pub. L. 103-322, title XIV, § 140005, Sept. 13, 1994, 108 Stat. 2032.)

#### AMENDMENTS

1994—Subsec. (f). Pub. L. 103-322 inserted “or whenever a juvenile has been found guilty of committing an act after his 13th birthday which if committed by an adult would be an offense described in the second sentence of the fourth paragraph of section 5032 of this title,” after “title 21.”

1984—Pub. L. 98-473 amended section generally, striking out in subsec. (a) provisions that, upon completion of any delinquency proceedings the court shall order the entire record and file to be sealed, substituting a new subsec. (d) for a former subsec. (d) which provided that unless a juvenile is prosecuted as an adult neither fingerprints nor photographs shall be taken without the consent of the judge and the juveniles name and picture shall not be made available to any public medium of communication and adding subsecs. (e) and (f).

1977—Subsec. (a)(6). Pub. L. 95-115 added par. (6).

#### EFFECTIVE DATE OF 1977 AMENDMENT

Amendment by Pub. L. 95-115 effective Oct. 1, 1977, see section 263(c) of Pub. L. 93-415, as added by Pub. L. 95-115, set out as a note under section 5601 of Title 42, The Public Health and Welfare.

### § 5039. Commitment

No juvenile committed, whether pursuant to an adjudication of delinquency or conviction for an offense, to the custody of the Attorney General may be placed or retained in an adult jail or correctional institution in which he has regular contact with adults incarcerated because they have been convicted of a crime or are awaiting trial on criminal charges.

Every juvenile who has been committed shall be provided with adequate food, heat, light, sanitary facilities, bedding, clothing, recreation, counseling, education, training, and medical care including necessary psychiatric, psychological, or other care and treatment.

Whenever possible, the Attorney General shall commit a juvenile to a foster home or community-based facility located in or near his home community.

(Added Pub. L. 93-415, title V, § 509, Sept. 7, 1974, 88 Stat. 1138; amended Pub. L. 103-322, title XIV, § 140003, Sept. 13, 1994, 108 Stat. 2032.)

#### AMENDMENTS

1994—Pub. L. 103-322 inserted “, whether pursuant to an adjudication of delinquency or conviction for an offense,” after “committed” in first par.

### § 5040. Support

The Attorney General may contract with any public or private agency or individual and such community-based facilities as halfway houses and foster homes for the observation and study and the custody and care of juveniles in his custody. For these purposes, the Attorney General

may promulgate such regulations as are necessary and may use the appropriation for “support of United States prisoners” or such other appropriations as he may designate.

(Added Pub. L. 93-415, title V, § 510, Sept. 7, 1974, 88 Stat. 1138.)

### § 5041. Repealed. Pub. L. 98-473, title II, § 214(b), Oct. 12, 1984, 98 Stat. 2014]

Section, added Pub. L. 93-415, title V, § 511, Sept. 7, 1974, 88 Stat. 1138; amended Pub. L. 94-233, § 11, Mar. 15, 1976, 90 Stat. 233, related to parole for juvenile delinquents.

#### EFFECTIVE DATE OF REPEAL

Repeal effective Nov. 1, 1987, and applicable only to offenses committed after the taking effect of such repeal, with section to remain in effect for five years as to an individual who committed an offense or an act of juvenile delinquency before Nov. 1, 1987, and as to a term of imprisonment during the period described in section 235(a)(1)(B) of Pub. L. 98-473, see section 235(a)(1), (b)(1)(D) of Pub. L. 98-473, set out as an Effective Date note under section 3551 of this title.

### § 5042. Revocation of probation

Any juvenile probationer shall be accorded notice and a hearing with counsel before his probation can be revoked.

(Added Pub. L. 93-415, title V, § 512, Sept. 7, 1974, 88 Stat. 1138; amended Pub. L. 98-473, title II, § 214(c), Oct. 12, 1984, 98 Stat. 2014.)

#### AMENDMENTS

1984—Pub. L. 98-473 struck out “parole or” before “probation” in section catchline and text, and struck out “parolee or” before “probationer” in text.

#### EFFECTIVE DATE OF 1984 AMENDMENT

Amendment by Pub. L. 98-473 effective Nov. 1, 1987, and applicable only to offenses committed after the taking effect of such amendment, with section as in effect prior to such amendment to remain in effect for five years as and individual who committed an offense or an act of juvenile delinquency before Nov. 1, 1987, and as to a term of imprisonment during the period described in section 235(a)(1)(B) of Pub. L. 98-473, see section 235(a)(1), (b)(1)(D) of Pub. L. 98-473, set out as an Effective Date note under section 3551 of this title.

## PART V—IMMUNITY OF WITNESSES

### PART REFERRED TO IN OTHER SECTIONS

This part is referred to in title 7 section 2146; title 11 section 344; title 15 section 1312; title 31 section 3733.

## CHAPTER 601—IMMUNITY OF WITNESSES

Sec.	
6001.	Definitions.
6002.	Immunity generally.
6003.	Court and grand jury proceedings.
6004.	Certain administrative proceedings.
6005.	Congressional proceedings.

#### AMENDMENTS

1994—Pub. L. 103-322, title XXXIII, § 330013(1), Sept. 13, 1994, 108 Stat. 2146, added heading for chapter 601.

1970—Pub. L. 91-452, title II, § 201(a), Oct. 15, 1970, 84 Stat. 926, added part V and items 6001 to 6005.

### § 6001. Definitions

As used in this chapter—

(1) “agency of the United States” means any executive department as defined in section 101